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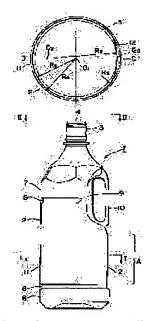
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#### (54) RESIN-MADE BOTTLE

#### (57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To confine a deformable area of a resin-made container to a specified area where deformation occurs when the container is depressurized inside, by a method wherein the container has a barrel with a cross section of nearly a cylindrical shape, the curvature radius of the back side of the horizontal cross section is larger than that of the front side, and the center of the curvature radius of the back side if located closer to the front side than the center of the curvature radius of the front side is located.

CONSTITUTION: A surface 11 from a front side B of a barrel in a deformable area to the both ends is shaped into an arc with a curvature radius R1 over one edge to the other. The center of the curvature R1 is concentrically located at the center O1 of a round barrel 8 and the curvature radius R1 is a little smaller than the external radius of the round barrel 8. A back side surface 12 has an arc-shape with a radius R2 and its middle part 12a comes close to the front side by a distance equivalent to the depth of a reinforcing groove 5 so that the back side surface 12 is level with the bottom of the



reinforcing groove 5. The curvature radius R2 is satisfactorily larger than the curvature radius R1 of the front side surface 11, and the center O2 of the curvature radius R2 is located closer to the front side B than the center O1 of the curvature radius R1 of the front side surface 11 is located. The back side of the barrel 2 collapses when the container 1 is depressurized inside, but the front side remains unchanged in shape and maintains the arc-shape.

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#### **CLAIMS**

#### [Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The bottle container made of resin characterized by having a cross-section approximate circle tubed drum section, and at least 1 field which meets in the direction of an axis of this drum section being a deformable field, and the radius of curvature by the side of the tooth back of the cross-section appearance in this deformable field being larger than the radius of curvature by the side of a transverse plane, and locating the circle-of-curvature core by the side of said tooth back in a transverse-plane side rather than the circle-of-curvature core by the side of said transverse plane.

[Claim 2] The bottle container made of resin according to claim 1 characterized by connecting the tooth-back [ in said deformable field ], and transverse-plane side by the inscribed circle common to the both. [Claim 3] The bottle container made of resin according to claim 1 or 2 characterized by establishing the reinforcing rib slot in said drum section at the both sides of said deformable field, and the center section of the tooth-back side front face in said deformable field being almost flat-tapped with the pars-basilaris-ossis-occipitalis front face of said reinforcing rib slot.

[Claim 4] The bottle container made of resin characterized by for at least 1 field which meets in the direction of an axis of said drum section being a deformable field in the bottle container made of resin which has a cross-section approximate circle tubed drum section, and forming the tooth-back side of the cross-section appearance in this deformable field in the shape of a concave bend.

[Claim 5] The bottle container made of resin according to claim 4 characterized by the radius of curvature by the side of the tooth back which makes the shape of said concave bend being larger than the radius of curvature by the side of the transverse plane in said deformable field.

[Claim 6] The bottle container made of resin given in either of claims 1-5 characterized by resin construction material being polyethylene terephthalate.

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#### **DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to the cross-section configuration of the drum section especially about the bottle container made of resin.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Generally, the cross-section configuration of the drum section of the bottle container made of resin is making the round shape mostly. Although the inside of a container may decompress and the drum section of a bottle container may be selectively dented if contents are filled up into this bottle container with an elevated temperature and storage etc. is carried out under the conditions of ordinary temperature or low temperature after that, it cannot predict at all which part of a drum section deforms at this time.

[0003] By the way, generally, to the drum section of the bottle container made of resin, a trade name, a pattern, etc. are directly printed to the transverse-plane side, or the shrink label with which these were printed is installed. And when carrying out a sale etc., it displays so that a need person may look at the transverse plane of a bottle container.

[0004]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, with the conventional bottle container, when it decompresses, if the transverse-plane side of a drum section may carry out reduced pressure deformation and becomes so, commodity value will be spoiled -- become or appearance becomes [ a trade name etc. ] being hard to read bad.

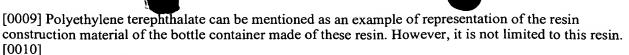
[0005] This invention is made in view of the trouble of such a Prior art, and it aims at offering the bottle container made of resin which can specify the part which deforms when the inside of a container decompresses.

[0006]

[Means for Solving the Problem] This invention adopted the following configurations, in order to solve said technical problem. That is, the 1st bottle container made of resin of this invention has a cross-section approximate circle tubed drum section, and made the deformable field at least 1 field which meets in the direction of an axis of this drum section. The cross-section appearance in this deformable field has the radius of curvature larger than the radius of curvature by the side of a transverse plane by the side of a tooth back, and the circle-of-curvature core by the side of said tooth back is located in a transverse-plane side rather than the circle-of-curvature core by the side of said transverse plane. In addition, said tooth-back side may be made into a flat field, and this can be considered [ \*\*\*\*\*\* ] when the radius of curvature by the side of a tooth back is made into infinity.

[0007] If a tooth-back [ in said deformable field ] and transverse-plane side is connected by the inscribed circle common to the both, it will be smooth and appearance will become good. In this bottle container made of resin, a reinforcing rib slot may be established in the part located in the both sides of said deformable field of said drum section. In that case, if the center section of the tooth-back side front face in a deformable field is made almost flat-tapped with the pars-basilaris-ossis-occipitalis front face of said reinforcing rib slot, since an appearance can be cleaned also in any before deformation and after deformation, it is desirable.

[0008] Moreover, the 2nd bottle container made of resin of this invention forms the tooth-back side of the cross-section appearance in said deformable field in the shape of a concave bend. It is desirable to make larger than the radius of curvature by the side of the transverse plane in said deformable field the radius of curvature by the side of the tooth back which makes the shape of said concave bend.



[Function] In the deformable field of a drum section, since radius of curvature is enlarged or the tooth-back side is formed in the shape of a concave bend rather than the transverse-plane side, a tooth-back side becomes [ the reinforcement to the reduced pressure inside a container ] weak rather than a transverse-plane side.

[0011] Therefore, when the interior of a container decompresses, it comes to dent a tooth-back side ahead of a transverse-plane side. That is, at least the variant part of the drum section at the time of reduced pressure can be specified as the tooth-back side of a deformable field.
[0012]

[Example] Hereafter, the example of this invention is explained based on the drawing of <u>drawing 8</u> from <u>drawing 1</u>. The whole front [ deformation of the bottle container 1 made of resin (it is hereafter called a bottle container for short) which <u>drawing 3</u> requires for this invention ] side elevation, and <u>drawing 4</u> are the whole said rear view, <u>drawing 1</u> is the I-I sectional view of <u>drawing 3</u>, and <u>drawing 2</u> is the II-II view top view of <u>drawing 3</u>.

[0013] The bottle container 1 of this example is a product made from polyethylene terephthalate, the opening cylinder part 3 stands in a row in the upper bed of the approximately cylindrical drum section 2, and the head of the opening cylinder part 3 is carrying out opening of it as pour opening 4. [0014] The reinforcing rib slots 5 and 6 are formed in the vertical section of a drum section 2 except for the tooth-back side at C typeface, the upper part of the reinforcing rib slot 5 has become the half side drum section 7 to which transverse-plane side one half makes a semicircle mostly, and the lower part of the reinforcing rib slot 6 has become the round body section 8 in which the cross-section configuration makes a perfect circle form mostly. The radius of curvature of a transverse-plane side front face and the circumradius of the round body section 8 in the half side drum section 7 have this dimension R4. [0015] The crevice 9 with bundle net income is formed in the tooth-back side of the reinforcing rib slot 5, and fitting immobilization of the bundle hand part 10 formed in this mounting crevice 9 in the drum section 2 at another object is carried out. When it sees from the upper part, dimension setting out of the bundle hand part 10 is carried out so that it may not protrude from the round body section 8. therefore, the case where the bottle container 1 made to stand up pushed one another, and it changes into a condition -- falling -- hard -- a line -- it excels proper.

[0016] In said drum section 2, the field to the lower part of the mounting crevice 9 is the deformable field A from the upper part of the reinforcing rib slot 6. <u>Drawing 1</u> shows the cross section in the deformable field A, omits the thickness of a drum section 2 and expresses the outside surface with one continuous line in this drawing.

[0017] The front face (this is hereafter called transverse-plane side front face) 11 applied to the both-sides section from the transverse-plane B side of the drum section 2 in the deformable field A is making the shape of radii which consists of radius of curvature R1. The core of the circle of curvature of this transverse-plane side front face 11 is located on the core O1 of said round body section 8, and this alignment, and radius of curvature R1 is a minor diameter from the circumradius R4 of the round body section 8 a little.

[0018] On the other hand, the tooth-back side front face 12 of the drum section 2 in the deformable field A is making the shape of radii which consists of radius of curvature R2. This tooth-back side front face 12 has approached the transverse-plane B side by the depth dimension of said reinforcing rib slot 5 in that center-section 12a, and is flat-tapped with the pars-basilaris-ossis-occipitalis front face of the reinforcing rib slot 5. And the radius of curvature R2 of the tooth-back side front face 12 is made larger enough than the radius of curvature R1 of said transverse-plane side front face 11, and is carrying out eccentricity of the core O2 of the circle of curvature of the tooth-back side front face 12 to the transverse-plane B side from the core O1 of the circle of curvature of said transverse-plane side front face 11.

[0019] Furthermore, the transverse-plane side front face 11 and the tooth-back side front face 12 are smoothly connected by the inscribed circle common to both [ these ] front faces. The radius R3 of this inscribed circle is fully a minor diameter from the radius of curvature R1 of the transverse-plane side front face 11.

[0020] In the case of the bottle container 1 which consists of said configuration, when the inside of a container decompresses, although the tooth-back side front face 12 of the drum section 2 in the deformable field A deforms and being dented inside, the transverse-plane side front face 11 does not deform, but the shape of radii of radius of curvature R1 is maintained.



[0021] <u>Drawing 5</u> is the important section side elevation of the bottle container 1 which deformed in this way, and <u>drawing 6</u> is the III-III sectional view of <u>drawing 5</u>. Thus, since the radius of curvature R2 of the tooth-back side front face 12 is larger than the radius of curvature R1 of the transverse-plane side front face 11, it does not become that the transverse-plane side front face 11 does not deform, but only the tooth-back side front face 12 deforms outside.

[0022] These people the radius of curvature R2 of 60.4mm and the tooth-back side front face 12 for the radius of curvature R1 of the transverse-plane side front face 11 90mm, The circumradius R4 of 30mm and the round body section 2 for the radius R3 of the inscribed circle which connects these 61.4mm, It is about 150mm about 355mm and the axis lay length of the deformable field A in the overall height of the bottle container 1. When it carried out, the bottle container 1 was made as an experiment and the vacuum test was performed, the tooth-back side front face 12 deformed, and it checked that deformation was not accepted in the transverse-plane side front face 11.

[0023] Therefore, if direct printing is performed to the transverse-plane side of the deformable field A in a drum section 2, or a shrink label is attached so that a printing part may be located in a transverse-plane side with this bottle container 1 Since the transverse-plane side front face 11 does not deform even if the inside of the bottle container 1 decompresses, while seeming not to deform when the bottle container 1 is seen from a transverse plane, there is no distortion in the alphabetic character and pattern of printing, it looks very finely, and commodity value ceases to be spoiled.

[0024] in addition, the cross-section configuration of the drum section of a bottle container which does not have the bundle hand part 10 although this example explained as a bottle container 1 which has the bundle hand part 10 -- adoption -- possible -- in that case -- a drum section -- an overall length can be mostly made into a deformable field.

[0025] <u>Drawing 7</u> is the end view showing other examples of the cross-section configuration of the drum section 2 in the deformable field A of said bottle container. It is possible that the mode of <u>drawing 7</u> made the flat side the tooth-back side front face 12, and made infinity the radius of curvature R1 of the tooth-back side front face 12 in this case.

[0026] <u>Drawing 8</u> is the end view showing the cross-section configuration of the drum section 2 in the deformable field A of the bottle container 1 concerning the 2nd invention. With this bottle container 1, the tooth-back side front face 12 of the drum section 2 in the deformable field A is made into the shape of a concave bend dented inside, and the radius of curvature R5 of the tooth-back side front face 12 is made larger enough than the radius of curvature R1 of the transverse-plane side front face 11. Since other configurations are the same as that of the thing of said 1st invention, explanation is omitted.

[0027] When the inside of the bottle container 1 decompresses, the tooth-back side front face 12 comes to deform, and the transverse-plane side front face 11 can be prevented from deforming also in the case of these drawing 7 and the drawing 8 mode.

[Effect of the Invention] As explained above, according to this invention, when a bottle container decompresses, only a tooth-back side is made to transform, and it can avoid transforming a transverse-plane side, the appearance of the bottle container in the time of exhibition etc. becomes good, and the outstanding effectiveness that commodity value can be raised is done so.

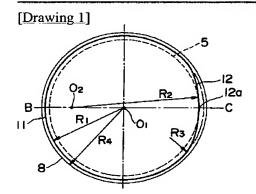
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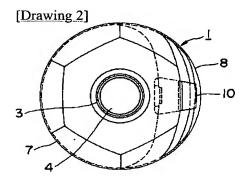




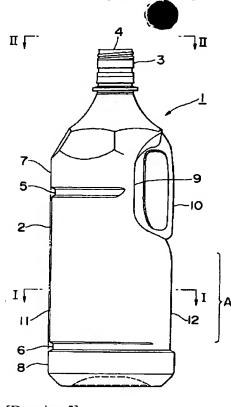
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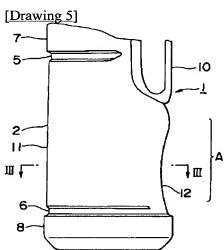
#### **DRAWINGS**



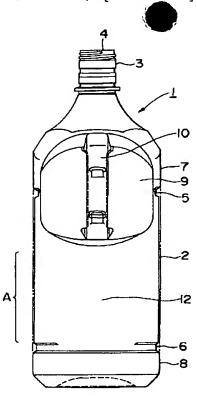


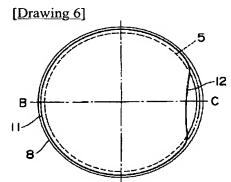
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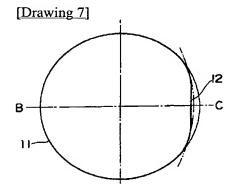




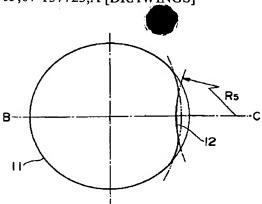
[Drawing 4]







[Drawing 8]



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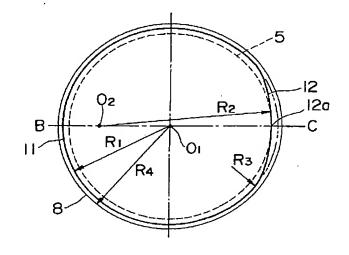
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#### (54) 【発明の名称】樹脂製ボトル容器

#### (57)【要約】

【目的】 樹脂製ボトル容器の減圧変形部を特定できる ようにする。

【構成】 ボトル容器の胴部の横断面形状において、背面側表面12の曲率半径R,を正面側表面11の曲率半径R,を正面側表面11の曲率半径R,よりも大きくする。背面側表面12の中央部12 aを補強用リブ溝5の深さ分だけ正面B側に近づける。正面側表面11と背面側表面12とを小径の半径R,の内接円で接続する。



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#### 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 断面略円筒状の胴部を有し、この胴部の 軸線方向に沿う少なくとも一領域が変形可能領域になっ ていて、この変形可能領域における横断面外形の背面側 の曲率半径が正面側の曲率半径よりも大きく、且つ、前 記背面側の曲率円中心が前記正面側の曲率円中心よりも 正面側に位置していることを特徴とする樹脂製ボトル容 器。

【請求項2】 前記変形可能領域における背面側と正面 側がその両方に共通する内接円で接続されていることを 10 特徴とする請求項1に記載の樹脂製ボトル容器。

【請求項3】 前記胴部には前記変形可能領域の両側に補強リブ溝が設けられており、前記変形可能領域における背面側表面の中央部が前記補強リブ溝の底部表面とほぼ面一になっていることを特徴とする請求項1または2に記載の樹脂製ボトル容器。

【請求項4】 断面略円筒状の胴部を有する樹脂製ボトル容器において、前記胴部の軸線方向に沿う少なくとも一領域が変形可能領域になっていて、この変形可能領域における横断面外形の背面側が凹曲状に形成されている 20ことを特徴とする樹脂製ボトル容器。

【請求項5】 前記凹曲状をなす背面側の曲率半径が前 記変形可能領域における正面側の曲率半径よりも大きい ことを特徴とする請求項4に記載の樹脂製ボトル容器。

【請求項6】 樹脂材質がポリエチレンテレフタレート であることを特徴とする請求項1から5のいずれかに記 載の樹脂製ボトル容器。

#### 【発明の詳細な説明】

#### [0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は樹脂製のボトル容器に関 30 するものであり、特にその胴部の断面形状に係るものである。

#### [0002]

【従来の技術】一般に、樹脂製ボトル容器の胴部の横断 面形状はほぼ円形をなしている。このボトル容器に内容 物を高温で充填して、その後、常温あるいは低温の条件 下で保管などすると、容器内が減圧して、ボトル容器の 胴部が部分的に凹む場合があるが、この時に胴部のどの部分が変形するかは全く予測できない。

【0003】ところで、一般に樹脂製ボトル容器の胴部 40 には、その正面側に商品名や絵柄等を直接印刷したり、あるいはこれらが印刷されたシュリンクラベルを添着したりする。そして、販売等するときには、需要者がボトル容器の正面を見るように陳列する。

#### [0004]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかしながら、従来のボトル容器では減圧した時に、胴部の正面側が減圧変形する場合があり、そうなると商品名等が読みにくくなったり、見栄えが悪くなる等、商品価値を損ねてしまう。

【0005】本発明はこのような従来の技術の問題点に 50

鑑みてなされたものであり、容器内が減圧したときに変形する部分を特定できる樹脂製ボトル容器を提供することを目的とする。

#### [0006]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明は前記課題を解決するために、以下の構成を採用した。即ち、本発明の第1の樹脂製ボトル容器は断面略円筒状の胴部を有し、この胴部の軸線方向に沿う少なくとも一領域を変形可能領域にした。この変形可能領域における横断面外形は、背面側の曲率半径が正面側の曲率半径よりも大きく、且つ、前記背面側の曲率円中心が前記正面側の曲率円中心よりも正面側に位置している。尚、前記背面側を平坦な面にしてもよく、これは背面側の曲率半径を無限大にした場合として考えることができる。

【0007】前記変形可能領域における背面側と正面側を、その両方に共通する内接円で接続すると、滑らかで見栄えがよくなる。この樹脂製ボトル容器においては、前記胴部の前記変形可能領域の両側に位置する部分に補強リブ溝を設けてもよい。その場合には、変形可能領域における背面側表面の中央部を前記補強リブ溝の底部表面とほぼ面一にすると、変形前及び変形後のいずれにおいても外観を綺麗にできるので好ましい。

【0008】又、本発明の第2の樹脂製ボトル容器は、 前記変形可能領域における横断面外形の背面側を凹曲状 に形成したものである。前記凹曲状をなす背面側の曲率 半径を前記変形可能領域における正面側の曲率半径より も大きくするのが好ましい。

【0009】これら樹脂製ボトル容器の樹脂材質の代表例としてはポリエチレンテレフタレートを挙げることができる。ただし、この樹脂に限定されるものではない。

#### [0010]

【作用】胴部の変形可能領域においては、背面側が正面側よりも曲率半径が大きくされているか、あるいは凹曲状に形成されているので、容器内部の減圧に対する強度が正面側よりも背面側が弱くなる。

【0011】したがって、容器内部が減圧したときには、正面側よりも先に背面側が凹むようになる。即ち、減圧時における胴部の変形部位を変形可能領域の背面側に特定することができる。

#### [0012]

【実施例】以下、本発明の実施例を図1から図8の図面に基いて説明する。図3は本発明に係る樹脂製ボトル容器(以下、ボトル容器と略称する)1の変形前の全体側面図、図4は同全体背面図であり、図1は図3のI-I 断面図、図2は図3のII-II矢視平面図である。

【0013】本実施例のボトル容器1はポリエチレンテレフタレート製であり、略円筒状の胴部2の上端に口筒部3が連なり、口筒部3の先端が注出口4として開口している。

【0014】胴部2の上下部には補強リブ溝5,6が背

面側を除いてC字形に形成されており、補強リブ溝5の 上側部分は正面側半分がほぼ半円形をなす半丸胴部7に なっていて、補強リブ溝6の下側部分はその断面形状が ほぼ真円形をなす丸胴部8になっている。半丸胴部7に おける正面側表面の曲率半径と丸胴部8の外半径は同寸 法R<sub>4</sub>になっている。

【0015】補強リブ溝5の背面側には把手取付凹部9 が形成されており、この取付凹部9に、胴部2とは別体 に形成された把手部10が嵌合固定されている。把手部 10は上方から見たときに丸胴部8から出っ張らないよ 10 うに寸法設定されている。したがって、起立させたボト ル容器1が押し合い状態になった場合にも転倒しにく く、ライン適正に優れている。

【0016】前記胴部2において、補強リブ溝6の上部 から取付凹部9の下部までの領域が変形可能領域Aにな っている。図1は変形可能領域Aにおける横断面を示す ものであり、この図では胴部2の厚みを省略して外表面 を1本の実線で表わしている。

【0017】変形可能領域Aにおける胴部2の正面B側 から両側部にかけての表面(以下、これを正面側表面と 20 いう) 11は曲率半径R<sub>1</sub>からなる円弧状をなしてい る。この正面側表面11の曲率円の中心は前記丸胴部8 の中心O<sub>1</sub>と同心上に位置しており、曲率半径R<sub>1</sub>は丸胴 部8の外半径R,よりも若干小径になっている。

【0018】一方、変形可能領域Aにおける胴部2の背 面側表面12は曲率半径R,からなる円弧状をなしてい る。この背面側表面12はその中央部12aにおいて前 記補強リブ溝5の深さ寸法分だけ正面B側に寄ってお り、補強リブ溝5の底部表面と面一になっている。そし て、背面側表面12の曲率半径R,は前記正面側表面1 1の曲率半径R<sub>1</sub>よりも十分に大きくされており、背面 側表面12の曲率円の中心O,は前記正面側表面11の 曲率円の中心O<sub>1</sub>から正面B側に偏心している。

【0019】更に、正面側表面11と背面側表面12 は、これら両表面に共通する内接円で滑らかに接続され ている。この内接円の半径R3は正面側表面11の曲率 半径R<sub>1</sub>より十分に小径になっている。

【0020】前記構成からなるボトル容器1の場合に は、容器内が減圧したときに、変形可能領域Aにおける 胴部2の背面側表面12は変形して内側に凹むが、正面 40 側表面11は変形せず、曲率半径R<sub>1</sub>の円弧状を維持す る。.

【0021】図5はこのように変形したボトル容器1の 要部側面図であり、図6は図5のIII-III断面図であ る。このように正面側表面11が変形せず、背面側表面 12だけが変形するのは、背面側表面12の曲率半径R ,が正面側表面11の曲率半径R,よりも大きいからに外 ならない。

【0022】本出願人は、正面側表面11の曲率半径R 1を60.4mm 、背面側表面12の曲率半径R1を90m 50 ある。

m、これらを接続する内接円の半径R₃を30mm、丸胴 部2の外半径R.を61.4mm、ボトル容器1の全高を 3 5 5 mm 、変形可能領域Aの軸線方向の長さを約15 Omm としてボトル容器 1 を試作しバキュームテストを 行ったところ、背面側表面12が変形し、正面側表面1 1には変形が認められないことを確認した。

【0023】したがって、このボトル容器1では、胴部 2における変形可能領域Aの正面側に直接印刷を施した り、あるいは正面側に印刷部分が位置するようにシュリ ンクラベルを取り付けると、ボトル容器1内が減圧して も正面側表面11は変形しないので、ボトル容器1を正 面から見たときに変形していないように見えるととも に、印刷の文字や絵柄に歪みがなく非常に綺麗に見え て、商品価値が損なわれないようになる。

【0024】尚、この実施例では把手部10を有するボ トル容器1として説明したが、把手部10を有しないボ トル容器の胴部の断面形状にも採用可能であり、その場 合には胴部のほぼ全長を変形可能領域にすることができ

【0025】図7は前記ボトル容器の変形可能領域Aに おける胴部2の横断面形状の他の実施例を示す端面図で ある。図7の態様は背面側表面12を平坦面にしたもの であり、この場合には背面側表面12の曲率半径R1を 無限大にしたものと考えることができる。

【0026】図8は第2の発明に係るボトル容器1の変 形可能領域Aにおける胴部2の横断面形状を示す端面図 である。このボトル容器1では、変形可能領域Aにおけ る胴部2の背面側表面12を内側に凹む凹曲状にし、背 面側表面12の曲率半径R5を正面側表面11の曲率半 径R<sub>1</sub>よりも十分に大きくしたものである。他の構成は 前記第1の発明のものと同一であるので、説明は省略す る。

【0027】これら図7及び図8態様の場合にも、ボト ル容器1内が減圧したときに、背面側表面12が変形す るようになり、正面側表面11は変形しないようにする ことができる。

#### [0028]

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【発明の効果】以上説明したように、本発明によれば、 ボトル容器が減圧したときに背面側だけを変形させて、 正面側を変形しないようにすることができ、陳列時等に おけるボトル容器の見栄えが良くなり、商品価値を高め ることができるという優れた効果が奏される。

#### 【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】第1の発明に係る樹脂製ボトル容器の変形前に おける変形可能領域の胴部横断面図(図3の1-1断面 図)である。

【図2】前記ボトル容器の平面図(図3II-II矢視図) である。

【図3】前記ボトル容器の変形前における全体側面図で

【図4】前記ボトル容器の変形前における全体背面図で ある。

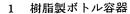
【図5】前記ボトル容器の変形後における要部側面図で ある。

【図6】前記ボトル容器の変形後における変形可能領域 の胴部横断面図(図5のIII-III断面図)である。

【図7】前記ボトル容器の他の実施例を示すものであ り、変形前における変形可能領域の胴部横断面の端面図 である。

【図8】第2の発明に係る樹脂製ボトル容器の変形前に 10 おける変形可能領域の胴部横断面の端面図である。

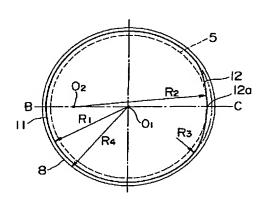
### 【符号の説明】



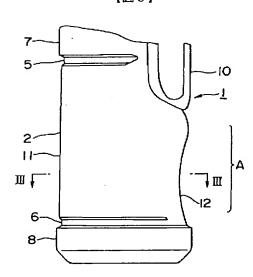
- 胴部 2
- 補強リブ溝 5
- 補強リブ溝
- A 変形可能領域
- В 正面
- C 背面
- O<sub>1</sub> 正面側の曲率円中心
- O<sub>2</sub> 背面側の曲率円中心
- R<sub>1</sub> 正面側の曲率半径
- R, 背面側のの曲率半径



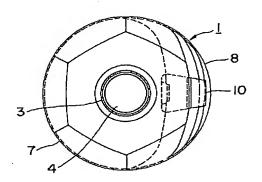




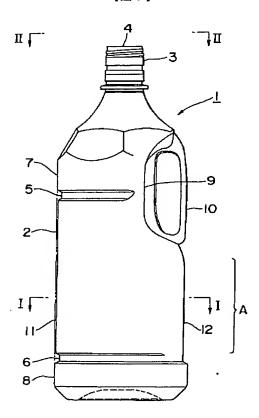
【図5】

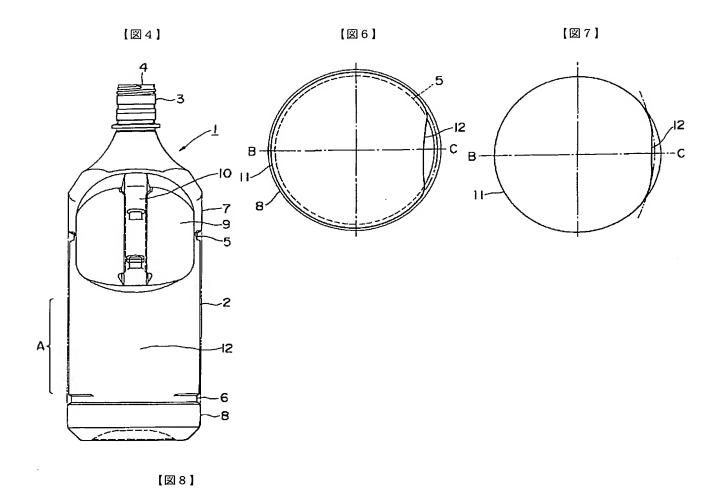


【図2】



【図3】





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